

Public Ledger

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY
THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.
INCORPORATED.

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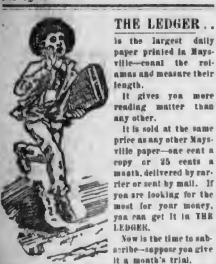
One Year \$10.00
Six Months \$5.00
Three Months \$2.50

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

For Cash \$10.00
Postage \$1.00
Perable to carrier at end of month.

TO ADVERTISEES.

Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.



Circulation More Than
1,000 Daily.

The Business Way!

The business way to advertise is to take space by the year, take pains with your advertisements in making them attractive, and change them at least as often as once a month.

You may think there are seasons when you don't need to advertise.

We have never seen that time.

Use the dull seasons for looking over your stock and running off that which is becoming out of style or unfashionable, and giving bargains.

If you have space by the year, it costs you no more, but it makes it available by converting unsaleable goods into money, and reinvesting the money in those things which are salable.

Where is That Banner? See!
Greensburg (Ind.) Review—During the last campaign the Democrats of this city displayed a banner in their processions bearing this inscription:

VOTE FOR GROVER CLEVELAND
\$12 A BUSHEL
\$04 A WHEAT.

A liberal reward will be paid for that banner at this office, and no questions asked.

In a sequestered room in the Capitol, away from public haunts, there gathers every day a handful of Southern statesmen who have taken upon themselves the task of revising Tariff Destroyers. The Tariff interests they are dealing with, according to official estimates, are about as follows:

Capital invested.....\$5,000,000
Annual value of products.....\$9,000,000
Number of persons employed.....6,000,000

Estimating the number directly employed in manufacturing and mining at 6,000,000, we have, directly and indirectly dependant upon their wages, certainly 24,000,000, possibly 30,000,000, of men, women and children. When the magnitude of our manufacturing industries is fully realized we can better understand how a threatened change in the policy which brought many branches into existence and under which all have flourished should occasion such widespread ruin.

Probably 90 per cent. of these great interests are located in the large cities and towns of the country, and it is these centers of industrial activity that will suffer most severely from the contemplated changes.

Who are the leading spirits engaged in this work of destruction, said the New York Press? Who do they come from? What has been their particular training and experience qualifying them for the delicate tasks they have undertaken? To begin with, they are provincial statesmen of the Southern aristocratic type. They come from villages and small towns, where the principal industries are petty law squabbles

and post-office politics, and where primitive grit-mill and the village smithies are the only objects left in the way of manufacture. And this is the school in which these Tariff reformers have received their training. A majority of the eleven Democrats on this committee and those taking most active interest in the preparation of the bill come from small towns and crossroad places in the South. For instance, the Tariff views of the Chairman of the committee, Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON, are limited from a place called Charleston, W. Va., population 2,837. The Hon. BENJON MC MILLIN comes from the arid recesses of a village boasting the mighty name of Cartilage, but possessing its members of Congress. Who ever heard of Quitman, Ga., population 1,808? From the shades of this peaceful village comes in the person of the Hon. HENRY G. TURNER, a man simply hungering and thirsting to destroy the industries of the larger cities. In knocking off duties, TURNER, so they say, takes the lead. From the great center of industrial energy, Pine Bluff, Ark., comes the Hon. CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE, another high kicker in the Fraternal cause, from the tranquil village of St. Paul, Mich., and the equally quiet Metropolis, Ky., respectively, hail the Hon. JUSTIN RICE WHITING and the Hon. ALEXANDER B. MONTGOMERY. True, New York has one Representative, the Hon. BOBBY COCKER, but he takes little interest in the Tariff bill and, we believe, is now enjoying himself in Chicago.

The gentlemen from these Southern crossroad places and villages are all on deck. Cartilage, Quitman and Pine Bluff, with their village smithies, their grist and saw-mills and their ancient ground grain millstones, are on top, and the mighty factories in other parts of the country, with their thousands of hands and millions of capital, are simply not in it. Millions are at stake. The happiness and future of hundreds of thousands of wage earners are trembling in the balance, while these rural gentlemen are recklessly legislating in matters they know very little about.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 6th, 1892.—The Hon. MORSE COOPER, of Tennessee, has had muscular rheumatism for a long time, and had lost hopes of finding relief until he met a distinguished physician who had tried in vain to find a cure. Anterior to this he had a complete cure and I most heartily thank him for his skill and knowledge. I will gladly answer all inquiries in regard to him. Yours truly, ROBERT H. BARKER, of New York.

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If you are looking for the

THE PRESIDENT

Gives It Out That the Proposed Compromise

On the Sherman Purchase Act Will Be Vetoed By Him.

Again the Situation in the Senate Becomes Mixed—Democratic Senators Begin to Take of Shifting and Go Ahead On Their Own Responsibility.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A general plan of settlement has been agreed upon by the democratic caucus or steering committee, to which it was hoped the administration would assent so as to smooth its pathway in the senate and house.

The pleasant promise of the Voorhees bill, pledging the government to the policy of bimetallism, was to be retained for all. It may be worth the while. The seigniorage of the treasury was to be coined. All bonds under \$100 were to be struck except the silver certificates. The power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds under the resumption act of 1875 was to be recognized by declaring that the bonds to be issued under such law should not be valid for present intent. All debts could be recognized as option of the government after five years.

It was hoped that the president would go so far as to say that he saw no objection to this plan. He had rejected a suggestion for purchasing the same amount of silver in the aggregate, with a provision for extending the time to four years, and was even unwilling to have the suspension vetoed in his own discretion after July 1, 1893.

The silver members of the committee would be willing to take January 1, 1893, as a concession to the president, but with a risk of losing some of their votes if the bill were not passed. With the date of July 1, 1893, for terminating the silver purchase act, it is asserted that fifty-eight votes in the senate could be secured for the proposition.

This would, of course, entrap a number of republicans into supporting it. It would, however, frustrate that the president was obstinate and unaccommodating. His position is noted not by himself, but by Secretary Carlisle, and most unmistakably. To say that this was the highest point of great irritation among the democrats who have been endeavoring to frame a settlement, which would relieve the political and business situation, is putting the case very mildly. Some senators say that the president is infatuated with the idea of his power and popularity and wants to have everything to his own will. This feeling is not confined to those senators who have been classed as "silver senators," but extends to some of those who have been called along as most extreme and enthusiastic supporters of the president's financial policy. There is talk of their breaking loose and of the senate going to work for itself and framing a settlement and then adding a rider to it which would touch the sensitive nerve of the executive primitive. This feeling may ripen into action if the administration continues to throw obstacles in the way of a compromise.

It becomes an interesting question whether the republicans would co-operate with democratic senators in making a compromise. There are some eleven or twelve silver republicans, and there are others quite prominent, who, though favoring silver, are regarded as fit for compromise. One has already submitted a proposition looking to a prolongation of silver purchases up to January 1, 1893. If a fair majority of the democratic senators should support a scheme for compromise, extensive pressure may be brought to bear. It is not unlikely that enough republicans would vote for it to secure its passage.

Indeed, there is high authority for the statement that such co-operation for a fair compromise may be secured. The republicans, who are the ones that relatives would probably concur in the proposition, and the president would have to choose between a veto and signing a bill to which he and his cabinet were not friendly.

There are persons who think he would secure a veto as an aid to his popularity, though it might divide the democratic party.

The result of this situation was that congress adjourned Friday with a feeling of tension and uneasiness. This will likely be changed at any moment by timely concession from the executive, or failing that, it may develop into a renewal of the late bitter and angry contention.

Tries to Murder His Old Employer.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—W. L. Sturges walked into the office of the John Hancock Life Insurance Co., Friday, and fired four pistol shots at General Manager John J. Kehley. He was unhurt save for a powdered-stained face. Sturges, who was recently discharged from the company's employ, was seen after a struggle, and expressed regret that he had not killed the man who discharged him.

Is an President.

WALL STREET, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The new board of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. has organized by the election of Brayton Ives, president; Robert Harris, vice-president; C. F. Tracy, and A. M. Smith, executive vice-president; S. H. Parker, treasurer; Silas W. Pettit has been appointed general attorney, and J. A. Barker, general auditor.

Smoked a Cigar on the Gallows.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—Willie Dutton, white, who murdered Sallie Mobbs, was hanged at Cartersville Friday. Dutton walked on the gallows smoking a cigar and lighted a fresh one standing on the trap, and was perfectly cool and self-possessed.

If You Have

Seroflora,
Sores, Boils, or
any other skin disease,
take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

the Superior
Blood-Purifier
and Spring Medicine.
Cures others,

will cure you

J. J. FITZGERALD, Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter!

41 West Second Street.

Jewel Gas Works. NAYSVILLE, KY.

COCHRAN & SONS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
COUNTY STREET.

A. W. J. COCHRAN, W. M. D. COCHRAN.

MAISVILLE, KY.

PUSH AND PINTER'S INK.

LEAD TO PROSPERITY.

Bear This in Mind

AND WHEN YOU

PUSH PATRONIZE ME

• • •

Allen A. Edmonds

PRINTER.

Orders Solicited for Anything That Can Be

Printed With Type.

PURE Acme Mixed Paints, ALL COLORS, READY FOR USE.

Pure White Lead, Varnishes, Colors,

Dry and Oil, Paint Brushes, White

Wash Brushes, Oil for Painting, Ma-

chinery, &c., Wood Brushes for Frames,

Stands, &c., Black Paint for Fire-

Fronts, &c., for sale by

J. Jas. Wood, Druggist, MAYSVILLE, KY.

T. H. N. SMITH, DENTIST!

The latest Local Anesthetics for the

Painless Extraction of Teeth.

For keeping your teeth and gums in order

the easiest, best tooth brush known to the

word. Office, second street.

HE COMMITTED SUICIDE!

The Cause and Its Lesson.

Why did he commit suicide? Oh! for the same reason that thousands of others are on the verge of the same sin, or in immediate danger of insanity, paralysis, ilicity, or some other equally unfortunate result of mental derangement.

He was afflicted with a nervous disorder, but was careless, apparently indifferent to the outcome; or he may have lessened his chances of recovery by his association with physicians who had little or no knowledge of such afflictions, or by delousing himself with worthless so-called remedies. His case was a sad one, but no worse than that of any other nervous person who has not sought medical advice, followed his physician's directions, and remained quiet during the onset.

The senate then went into executive session.

Mr. Morgan (by request) introduced a bill to facilitate the collection of debts payable to the United States from government-aided railway companies and to enhance the accountability of directors of said corporations.

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